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ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

VOL 36. NO 19

CLOSING RATES. Yesterday of cotton and gold: New Yark, cotton 13; Memphis, 12; New Fork, gold closed at 113; Memphis, 112.

TEATHES PROBABILITIES.

WARRINGTON, January 27, 1 a.m. For the lake region, Tennessee and Ohio valley, areas of rain or snow, with east to south winds, folling barometer The Crimes and Atrochtes of the Spanand stationary or slight rise of tempera-

ARK DOWNSTON THE PARKS OF THE P

THE first message of Major Flippin, published in the APPEAL of yesterday, is marked by great good sense. At the cutact be modestly declares his inability to cover the whole ground of public necessity, because of want of experience, and at the close invokes unity as essential to the harmony so necessary to deliberation in the jublic councils. With the example of the past two years before him, the invocation was timely, and we hope will have weight with the seneral council, and be felt in such legisthe public interests. The administration of John League was a fallme for want of just such unity of purpose and agreement in sentiment. What he says in reference to the relief of the tax-burdeard people and the duty, as one mode of relief, of compiling delinquents to pay up will go nome to the heart, especially of small property taxhitherto have been compelled to bear the burden of municipal expenses, and duty and defied law and public opinion with impunity. His suggestions in resible. One of the police and fire commissioners should act as police justice tice of the peace, and one of our city bankers should be elected treasurer charier and with a due regard for the interests of the city, at a cost less than that now entailed by the street-force, and a uniform style of side-walk be enforced. His suggestion as to urging river improvements by the Span's note had come in. It repeats general government to protect the hartor are eminently deserving of attention. We talieve the work proposed devolves upon congress to provide for, and that is as follows: with a little labor upon the part of our able representative such provision may | Caleb Cushing, Esq : be had. Of the bonded and floating debt, we think the latter might be atnorhed in payment of past-due taxes, and that a vigorous prosecution before our supreme court might, as in the case of the over-issue of Leftwich bonds, lead to our releasement from much of the to the bondholders, that is cut of the question. It has been tried at some expense and a test of temper that leaves the uttermost farthing, except so much as by our struggles in the cours we may

YESTEEDAY, as the telegraph informs us, the capinet session lasted nearly two tion was not attended by any circumstance of unusual importance. The letter of Mr. Coshing to be of November 5th. Reviewing the situsire we have been patient almost to the Spain should bring General Burriel to trial in accordance with the protocol; that in reference to all pending questions the relations with Spain are endanly, the Spaulsh government should be infor ned that the malutenance of good relations with this government depends adjustment." A telegram from Mr.Cushing, of November 16th, says the Spanish government repeats the assurance of the not heard of may steps to that end, or of may reforms in administration being initiated in Cuba, it is safe to consigde

THE New York World says of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, that "the senate will gain to him an accomplished parliamentarian and an honest, capable and diligent legislator," and the New York Times that "it is only just that he should be mentioned as a representative who, as member of the Fortisth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third congresses, made a good record for fairness, honesty, and ability."

THE St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Tribunc says the government attorneys say they will have no difficulty in sending Babecck to the peniculty in sending Datecta to the pending Datecta to the pending to the pending Datecta to th writing in his dispatches formerly produced, and also of letters and dispatches to be produced, will be established beyond a doubt, thus fixing his connection | mg. and numbers of American citizens with the ring. The transmission of

wednesday, but the New York Heraid

The sense of the sum appropriated remain in the Wednesday, but the New York Heraid

The sense of the sum appropriated remain in the sense of the sum appropriated Wednesday, but the New York Herald was at the figures; that treasury book-keeping has long been one of those things which, has long been one of the sum appropriated remain in the District treasury, a part of this should an early occasion thus to inform that government, and in making the comdate of the sum appropriated remain in the District treasury, a part of this should saving reference to the long delay in government, and in making the comdate of the sum appropriated remain in the District treasury, a part of this should saving reference to the long delay in government, and in making the comdate of the sum appropriated remain in the District treasury, a part of this should saving reference to the long delay in government, and in making the comdate of June 2d, you reported a convergence of the sum appropriated remain in the District treasury, a part of this should the authorities in Spain toward this swait further intelligence. Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President to impress upon the authorities in Spain toward this swait further intelligence. Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President to impress upon the authorities in Spain toward this swait further intelligence. Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President to impress upon the authorities in Spain toward this swait further intelligence. Moreover, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President to impress upon the authorities in Spain toward this station with the comdate of the sum appropriated remain in the District reasons, and the particular questions, and the particular questions, and the particular questions are the particular questions are the particular questions and the particular questions are the particular questions. The president of the sum approp

to the senatorial delegation for Paris and France, in which he asks them to found a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by ambesty and discress by education. Shund sense, but a little in advance

The then minister of state at the centing of the continued delay in these particular case. Mr. Ulloa informed you ambesty and discress by education. Shund sense, but a little in advance

The then minister of state at the centing of the continued delay in these particular case. Mr. Ulloa informed you ambesty and discress by education. Shund sense, but a little in advance

The then minister of state at the centing of the continued delay in these particular case. Mr. Ulloa informed you ambet at the continued delay in these particular case. Mr. Ulloa informed you in the continued delay in these particular case. Mr. Ulloa informed you in the continued to be discussed in Madrid after the promise of rettlement with Great Britain for distinguished to maintain peace in an island of spain to maintain peace in an island o of the times,

CUBA.

Full Text of the American Note-A Well-Drawn Bill of Indictment against Spain and Secretary Fish.

ish Commanders in the "Ever-Faithful Isle," Including those of General Burriel.

Spain Promises, but Does Not Perform-And Yet Uncle Sam Continues His Policy of Hands-Off, Regardless of the Cries of the Cubans.

intion as may be called for by The Communication to Great Britain through Minister Schenck - A Reiteration of the Note to Spain-And Still We Do Nothing.

WASHINGTON, January 21. - Th heart, especially of small property tax-payers, and privilege tax payers, who ter of Mr. Fish and copies of the correspondence to the house of representatives, in response to a resolution of that it has no doubt occasioned "shooting pains" along the pocket nerves of those who have hitherto refused to do their and comprise much that has heretofore been published. It appears that on the fifth of November last the secretary of state addressed two letters to Minister gart to the reduction of officers are seu- | Coshing, at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neglect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in rewithout other pay than that derivable lation to the trial of General Burriel, acfrom the fees that will fall to him as jus- cording to the terms of said protocol. It sopears that no steps had been taken to that end by the Spanish government, but that it was even then diswithout pay. Grea'er reduction than cussing certain abstract questions this in the number of office-holders when it should be making the inis, periago, impossible under the vestigation without waiting for any charice and with a due regard communication from the United States. The recretary says it has been, and is, our desire to adjust this and every ques-Of course we inderse the recommenda- tion, and in this desire we have been tion for the appointment of a board of pressed almost to the limit of endurance. public works since it first originated In the same spirit you have again been instructed to represent to Spain the inwith the APPEAL, and we know it jury that her course in reference to Genmee's the approval of a majority of our | eral Burriel involves the two countries, tax-payers and every contractor of merit | in its effects upon our relations, and within the corporation. With such a therefore, it is carnestly hoped that this board we believe that at least two of our streets can be macademized after the manner of Wa hington street, each year, treaty question or confiscation case, is left to your discretion.

the fifteenth of November a telegram was sent by Mr. Cushthe assurance of the trial of Burriel. the same date, November 15, 1875, the ecretary of state also ad Iressed another communication to Mr. Cushing, which

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE. WASHINGTON, November 5, 12

SIR-Pursuant to intimation conveyed in my No. 242, I deem it necessary to recur to the general question of our relations with Spain, and to consider the progress which has been made. In disposing of outstanding questions which for some time past have seriously threat-ened the relations of the two countries at the time of your departure for former. Any other avenue of escape we Madrid, and apart from the general cannot now think of. As to sppealing question of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cubs, and the failure to suppress the revolution, several prominent questions remained unadjusted, some of which were deemed necessary no doubt but that we shall have to pay before any satisfactory relations with Spain could be established or maintained. Upon all of these you were instructed. The most, prominent among succeed in having declared illegal and them were questions arising from embargo and confiscation of the estates of American citizens in Cuba; those relating to the rights of American citizens in that leland; in a violation of the treaty obligations. Notably smeng in that leland; in a violation of the treaty them, you state in your No. 195 that, must be held accountable in the judgeobligations and the claims arising out the capture of the Virginius. hours. The Cuban question was the including the trial and punishment of subject for discussion, but its considera- General Burriel. After the expiration of more than eighteen months it seems advisable to examine what progress has been made, and to consider our present Cuban correspondence, which we putlish in full this morning, shows the last the arbitrary seizure and withholding of the matter remains undisposed of, and estates and property of citizens of the United States in Cubs, under proceedings of confiscation or embargo, soation, he says: "It is now the de- called, a separate instruction was adsire of this government to satisfacto- dressed to you under date of February rily adjust all questions, and in this de- 6th, prior to your departure for your post. I referred therein to the general bitrary action of the authorities, by which the property of American citi treaty provisions, in the absence of judicial proceedings, without a hearing, gered by delay; and that as to all, equal- and under such circumstances as to call for a vigorous protest and demand on cal steps whatever toward performance, behalf of the government. The general tacts surrounding these cases are well known. It is not considered, so far as I on an early, satisfactory and conclusive am aware, that any legal justification for but are continued and repeated. The the authorities of Spain, or that these this time, have been using the proceedings in Cuba are defended or upneld. On the contrary, pursuant to a good estates, appropriating much of trial of General Burriel. But as we have decree issued by the government on the the property itself, and in some cases twelfth of July, 1873, the filegality and executing long leases or actually making indefensible character of these acts were | sales either on the allegation that taxes admitted, and the embargoes were were due, or without any excuse whatordered to be removed and the property that we are not done with the subject to be restored. This decree was at first received in Cubs with calm indifference, like manner have undergone punishnot even published or adverted to, and | ment because the authorities of Spain the proceedings of the authorities were a six material respect changed thereby. At the time of the visit of Senor Solor Pia, m'tuster of Spain, the decree was and the executions which followed, no sideration to comply therewith. In this government, and the payment to general, it was claimed either that toth Great Britain and the United incumtrances existed making a compliance therewith impossible, or the delivery was offered burdened by leases or incumbrances and coupled three passengers and the grew, under with unfair conditions or demands, or the delivery was avoided on the ground passed into history. So far as a payment insurrectionists, have at the same the delivery was avoided on the ground that particular property was confiscated not embargoed. In fact, the desired and the street was treated in general with supreme accomplished. The higher and more actual and asknowledged war. It will interested in the order and peaceful advantaged to the same destructive confiscated not embargoed. In fact, the desired in the interested in the order and peaceful advantaged to the same destructive confiscated not embargoed. In fact, the desired in the interested in the order and peaceful advantaged to the same destructive confiscation insurrectionists, have at the same first, and restoring peace in the insurrectionists, have at the same of money can at one for the execution of the delivery was avoided on the ground of money can at one for the execution of the cree was treated in general with supreme President, while not disposed to question willingness of the authorities in Spain to do justice to this government and

long since brought to the attention of ceeding minister of state, and representthe Spanish government, with the case | ing again and again these different quesof Mrs. Farres De Mora, before the minitions. Progress in these matters has not been delayed from want of information Mr. Criado alone, as reported in your No. 95, to the effect that he was not a bona fide citizen of the Unite 1 States, on these particular questions, which and thus to avoid a decision of the issue have lately been prominent as disturbbefore him. So far as this case was concerned, Mr. Crisdo was but one individ-usi, jointly interested with others in the affairs in Cuba as affecting our relations some flaw was supposed to have been found as to his right to claim the benefit addressed to you was on the general of the general principle when decided, an opportunity was taken to decide to make any decision on the principle itself. It was accertained, however, that not only the claim that Mr. Crisdo is not a clitical was accertained by the President, and to the position of this government. It was then more than five years since an organized trial of his claim before the mixed com- government of Spain had been entirely when a change in the cabinet suddenly displaced Mr. Castro. Whether, had remaid unanswered. However, you moreover, this struggle now in progress state that the question has been r.- on our very borders from the commence-opened, and, as you inform me, with ment has involved the property and insome prospect of an adjustment. But no adjustment has yet been reached, and the general question has been pending for more than six years. The kindred treaty question in reference to the trial of citizens of the United States in Cuba by court-martial, and the arrest and pun-

shment of our citizens without a trial | than all, we see in the contest the final in that island, in violation of the provis-ions of the treaty of 1795, is substantially slavery and freedom, it would be the same position of this govern- strange, indeed, if the government and ment prior to your appointment, and people of this country failed at any time has, unfortunately, been compelled to take a peculiar interest in the termin-interfere in behalf of its citizens on several occasions, where the zu horities in instruction was expressed the sincere Cobs had entirely disregarded not only the provisions of our treaty, but the government of Spain would seek rules of civilized warfare. After your some honorable and satisfactory adjustarrival at your post, you addressed the government in reference thereto on vagovernment, which would restore peace within sight of our coast, with Secretary Fish that his dispatch of Noconfiscation and embargo cases, and separately. The authorities of Spain have been load in their denunciation of the load in their denunciation of the last of confiscation and embargo cases, and separately. The authorities of Spain have been load in their denunciation of the last of confiscation and embargo cases, and separately. Almost two years have passed since these instructions were issued and these streng hopes expressed. rious occasions, both in connection with and afford a prespect of a return of pros- which trade and constant intercourse

dress, followed as they have been by ab-

eyer. In cases of arrest and punish-ment citizens of the United States in

do not meet the issue and decide the

question. Turning to the question which

alore from the capture of the Virginius

justice General Burriel and other princi-

government. Such was the condition of separate instruction under this date, I

the question at the date of your depart- sistain from further reference thereto.

Carlists, and while in some quarters mar- is no respect improved; the horrors of pect of their termination. The United tial law has been looked upon as the war have in no perceptible manner States has more than once been solicited natural refuge of the mother country, or | been abated; the inconveniences and her colonial authorities when deemed injury which we then suffered have re- aid, but has for years hitherto resisted sequestration of the property of foreignnecessary and convenient, still the mained, and others have been added. same difficulty has occurred in inducing | The ravages of war have touched all | the tender of its good offices in the way any minister of Spain to fairly meet the question, and either to commit himself ined its financial and agricultural systo a justification of such practices or to | tem and its relation to the commerce of a imit they were in violation of treaty | the world. No effective steps have been obligations and public law, and to protaken to establish reforms and remedy vide a remedy. It is true that in iso- abuses, and the effort to suppress the inlated cases, when the Spanish govern- surrection by force alone has been a cere friendship for Spain and for her ment has been shown that an insistance | complete failure. In the meantime the on trial by court-martial entailed a state | material interests of trade and of com- and an equally sincere reluctance to to the governments to which they of war on Cuba, which might lead to merce are impaired to a degree which logical consequences, the authorities calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct, on the part of all com- States, has characterized the conduct ber 4, 1875, relating to the special nations. Whether it he from of this government in every step during cial instructions of November 5th. have admitted the justice of our position, as in orders sent to the captain general theseverity and inhumanity with which in 1863, proposing a trial of the sailors of the bark Union by ordinary tribuna's, the effort has been made to suppress pursuant to the treaty of 1795, as referred to in my No. 246. These questions have been presented, and the different ministers of state have contented themselves with expressing their | barbarism, of incendiarism and outrage, intention to fairly respond, and the in- the world is witnessing on the part of

after having addressed Mr. Utlos on this | ment of the world, a warfare not of lequestion in the Dockrays case, he strength, but of pillage and incendiapromised to meet the issue. That strength, but of pillage and incendia-promise remains unperformed. And rism, the burning of estates and of sugar although late negotiations, by which miils, the destruction of the meaus of it was hoped that some solution production and wealth of the island, The United States purchases more of these questions might be reached, would have applied also to this question, largely than any other people of the productions of the island of Cuba, and the authorities of Cuba are enabled, upon reason, and still more by reason of its convenient occasions, in obedience to supposed necessity, to again resort to immediate neighborhood, is interested in such military tribunals or to punish without a trial. This simple narration struction which disgraces the age and of facts as to these two questions; the promises made and repeated; the assurface of the globe. Under the circumances given from time to time that somestances, and in view of the fact that thing should be done; the admission of Spala has rejected all suggestions, all conflict. This government has ever offers of reform and offers of mediation | since been ready thus to aid in restorthe justice of the demands of this counzens had been seized, in violation of all try, at least to the extent of expressing made by this government, and has refused all measures looking to a reconcil- of the United States has heretofore given regret for these wrong and promising relation, except upon terms which make expression to no policy in reference to reconciliation an impossibility, the the insurrection in Cuba, because it has solutely no perfermance and no practi-

difficulty of the situation becomes in honestly and sincerely hoped that need no extended comment. In the cases of embargo and confiscation, not only have wrongs been long since done, only have wrongs been long since done, the Spanish government neglectful of obligation, trea y and solemn compacts, these wrongs has been attempted by authorities of Spain, during all and unwilling to afford any redress for of both governments. Our relations comes a serious question how long this | the Virginius, other executions of citicondition of things can or should be al- | zens of the United States, other wrongs lowed to exists, and compels us to in- of a less objectionable character even quire whether the point has not been | than many which have been already reached where longer endurance ceases suffered by our citizens with a simple to be possible. During all this time, remonstrance, or possibly even some and under these aggravated circumstances, this government has not failed to perform her obligations to Spain as which this government anxiously descrupulously as toward other nations. In sires to avoid. The President hopes that fact, it might be said that we have not | Spain may spontareously adopt measonly been long suffering, because of the embarrassments surrounding the Spanspeedy restoration of peace, and the orin some instances recognized, and some extended reference is required. The parish government, but particularly careeignificant cases were taken into con- ticulars of the delivery of that vessel to ful to give no occasion for complaint for

the same reason. I regret to say that Cuba. In the absence of an the authorities of Spain have not at all of a termination of the war, times appreciated our intentions or our purposes in these respects, and while ingisting that a state of war does not | that the time is at hard when it may be exist in Cubs, and that no rights as belligerents should be accorded to the vene, solely with a view of bringing to indifference, You were informed that the | imperative duty which the government | be apparent that such a state of things of Spain assumed by the protocol of No-vember 29, 1873, namely, to bring to sary to the maintenance of our relations with Spain, even on their present foot-Cubs to obey the orders of the supreme ing made this neglect the subject of a their estates in Cubs unincumbered, and for securing to them a trial for all ofgovernment. Such was the condition of the question at the date of your departs the question at the date of your departs and numbers of American citizens had at this time been deprived of their the settlement which was obtained, or the treaty and by public law, should be complied with. Whether the Spanish

colonies. He added, however, of this adjustment reacted this govern- suits in a large degree from the unhappy and purport thereof, as you may deem beer produced. Officers of the internal

that the Spanish government ment a considerable time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt, with all possible time after its conproposed to adopt. that the Spanish government proposed to adopt, with all possible dispatch, a general system with respect to pending embargoes, and that that important question would be set at that important question of the treaty of 1795, and with pretation of the treaty of 1795, and with proposed to adopt, with all possible dispatch, a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch, a general system with all possible dispatch, a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch, a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch and a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch and a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch and a general system with a dispatch of possible dispatch and a general system with a state of possible dispatch and a general system with a dispatch and a general system with a state of possible dispatch and a general system with that respect which the Spanish government had for its obligations. These as-

forcible presentation. Having touched ing causes with Spain, it is necessary de lajon of the principle, and because with the mother country. In my note some flaw was supposed to have been of February 6, 1874, the first instruction in the face of decrees and enactmore than five years since an organized | has led us, by very distinct assurances, citizen was not well founded, but that a insurrection had broken out, which the to expect should be removed, and which mission was progressing, and this unable to suppress at the time. The condemns. The contest and disorder in question has not there been firm conviction of the President was Cuba affect the United States directly

himself satisfied as to Mr. Criado's citi- ever efforts might be put forth by Spandate in several dispatches, viz: in your serving the duties which this govern-No 387, 442, 452 and 511, the last being ment, as one of the family of nations, dated September 8th, and several telegrams you have reported the progress of law of treaties, or the particular statutes the scheme of settlement which it was of the United States, it would be idle to thought was about to be accomplished, attempt to conceal the interest and sympathy with which the Americans in the United States regard any attempt of a Mr. Castro remained in office, a general | numerous people on this continent to be order or decree would have been issued | relieved of ties which hold them in the of the character referred to in your No. position of colonial subjects to a distant of the dearacter relative to my state of the course, impossible to say, and whether, if issued, it would have received a more respectful obedience than prior orders on this question, must also the age accord to them When,

terests of citizens of the United States; has disturbed our franquillity and commerce; has called on us not unfrequently to w tness barbare us violations of the rules of civilized war, and compelled us, for the sake of humanity, to raise our voice by way of protest, and when, more

acts of cruelty when perpetrated by the and it would appear that the situation has ed to tolerate without an assured prosby the insurgents to extend to them its parts of the island, and well nigh ru- of mediation, advice and remonstrance | case, and will remove all cause of comto bring to an end a great evil which has pressed sorely upon the interests both of eigl interests of other nations. A sinpeople, whether peninsular or insular. or bumble the ancient ally of the United calls for remonstrance, if not for another

these sad and distressing years, and the President is still animated by the same feelings and desires; above all things, to aid her and her people to enter and move upon the path of safety and re-pose. It will be remembered that the President, in 1869, tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to a close the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made del cately and in good faith, and in friendship to both parties to the contest. Genera gitimate strife of relative force and Prim, as the representative of the Spanish government, while recognizing the good faith and friendship with which this offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the present situation of things without even this friendly intervention. A time will come when the good offices of the United States will be therefore more than any other, for this | not only useful, but indispensable, in the finsl arrangements between Spain and Cuba. We will ascertain the form the arrest of a system of wanton de | in which they can be employed, and I confidently count upon your assistance. The United States replied that its good offices for that object would be, at any time, at the service of the parties to the

ing peace and quiet. The government would be inconsistent with the interests new act of exceptional severity in Cuba, may produce a feeling and excitement system of government in the island of Cuba. In the absence of any prospect

change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he feels of the United States, and none has suffered as has the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will therefore feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, acabove presented, for the consideration of congress. This conclusion is reached with reluctance a .d regret. It is reached property, and were anxious y awaiting to depreciate the action of Mr. Castro, complied with. Whether the Spanish the performance of the promises and after every other expedient has been at-

ment had for its obligations. These assurances were repeated to you by Mr. Ullon, as reported in your No. 95, under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 7, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 1, 1874; and in your No. 95 under date of September 2, 1874; and 187 Ullon, as reported in your No. 50, dated for September 7, 1874; and in your padate of September 7, 1874; and in your padate of September 23d, it appears tisnce and energy under these adverse past age have impressed upon the people of every reading and thinking country.

That a miliar statements were again to local which the letter, and says: "This being the letter, and says: "T of colonial dependence, and is resping it is just to communicate to Great Britthe benefits in the contentedness and ain the conclusions arrived at in the and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and peaceful prosecution of the arcs of peace and in the channels of commerce and from you, for from the lack of faithful and of its approval of Britain to Spain and of its approval of restraint, might have questioned and re- the view of this government, and influto a more speedy acknowledgement, and will more surely induce the govern-

s's'ed the power of control from a distant government, and might have exhibited, as does Cuba, a chronic condition of insurrection and rebellion. In | ment of Spain, by some wise and conaddition to all this, it cannot be quesclusive measures, to render all thought or necessity of intervention from any quarter unnecessary. The government ments to the contrarye, of a compulsory of Great Britain may possibly, of its own system of slave labor is a cause of disaccord, think proper, in view, of its own interests, to co-operate with the United States in this effort to arrest a cruel war quiet and of excitement to a large class on the island, as also in the United States, which the government of Spain of devastation. Humanity, in it own great interests and a regard for the preservation of peace of the world, will the enlightened christianity of the age

support a position which this government has at length been forced to asraised, but the advocate on the part of Spain is understood to have declared vicissitudes of the struggle, and whathave fled hither in consequence of the to-day been instructed to defer his interzenship, the Soanish government thus ish power in Cuba, no doubt could be proximity of the territory as to a politiavoiding the issue. You again argued entertained that the final issue of the avoiding the issue. You again argued that the final issue of the question in the cases of Mrs. Farres conflict would be to break the bonds be disturbers of the public peace. The ment the result of your interview with United States has exerted itself to the United States has exerted itself to the utmost for seven years to repress the unlawful acts on the part of these self-exinstruction, and will promptly communicate with the department by telegraph iled subjects of Spain, relying on the promises of Spain to pacify the island. and in cipher the result thereof." Simi-Seven years of strain on the powers of lar letters were addressed to the the government to fulfill all that the United States ministers at Paris, Berlin, most exacting demands that a govern-St. Petersburg, Vienna and Rome, ment can make under any doctrine or claim of international obligation on another, have not witnessed much hope for pacification. The United States feels itself entitled to be relieved of this strain. The severs measures, injurious

and instruction given; to ask, in effect, that there is no punishment for crime, the moral support of the governments and that disorder reigns; charges of the moral support of the governments to which they were accredited. No- enormous expenditures by the United vember 19th, Secretary Fish telegraphed to Mr. Schenck, that advices had been received from Mr. Cushing, which suggested delay in reading the instructions committee proposes a thorough investito the United States, and often in conflict with the public law, which colonial to Lord Derby. On t etwenty-ninth of gation of the subject. officers have taken to subdue the insur-November, Secretary Fish directed Mr. cetion; the indifference, and oft times Schenck to read the instructions receivhe offensive assaults upon the just sused to Lord Derby as soon as opportunity ceptibilities of the people of the United permitted, and to explain that interven-States and their government which tion is not contemplated as an immedihave characterized that portion of the ate result, but as a contingent necessity, peninsular population of Havana which in case the contest should be prosecuted, has sustained and upheld, if it has not and a satisfactory adjustment of the excontrolled, successive governors-general. isting griefs be not reached, and we sinand which have led to the disregard of

cerely desire to avoid any supture, and orders and decrees which the enlarged are anxious to maintain peace and es- man was authorized to summon such wisdom and more friendly council; of tablish our relations with Spain on a witnesses as he might deem proper with the home government had enacted; the permanent basis of friendship. Mr. cruelty and inhumanity which have Schenck and other ministers were incharacterized the contest, both on the formed that the President's mespart of the colonial government and of sage would discountenance the the revoltionists, for seven years, and the destruction of valuable proper dependence, and that Mr. Cushing dependence, and that Mr. Cushing ties and industries by arson and pilisge, and which Spain at pears unable, however desirous, to prevent and without waiting the result of Schenck's

elegraphed to Secretary Fish as follows: I have had an interview with the min- give five hundred dollar bonds, and to ister of State, and he admits our grievances. He is opposed in principle to such solicitations, and has endeavored by ers, condemns the ways of redress, and will take up and promptly settle each plaint as to the treaty; reprobates the conduct of the local

the government and of the people of the in Cuba as more injurious to United States, as also upon the commer- Spain than to the United States." The correspondence contains no responses from any representatives to whom instructions were sent to be read adopt and measures which might injure | were accredited, nor is there any correspondence later than Decem-

WASHINGTON.

Presentation of the Memorial and Rese tion to President drant -The Result.

Doings of the Standing Committees of the Senate and House-Cutting Out Work for the Rest of the Session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 21 .- In the enate, after some ordinary business, enater Boutwell announced the death of Vice-President Wilson, and d-livered a graceful eulogy, which he closed by offering the usual resolutions of respect. Senator Boutwell was followed by Senators Hamlin, Ingalls, Begy, Anthony and others, and the senste adjourned to Monday. In the house, resolutions were also presented in respect to the late as it stforded a completing line to the Vice-President, and eulogies were procounced on the virtues of the de essed by Meesrs. Warren, Harris of Massasetts, Kelly, Kroit Clymer, Kasson, Banks, Lynch, Hurtburt, Lawrence, Lapham, Reagan, Joyce and Blair. The most noteworthy position of the eulogies was that in which Kno't alluded to the celebrated visit of Willon at the death bed of John C. Bre kearidge. Resolutions of respect were adopted and the

FRAUDULENT BIDS.

house adjourned.

A number of bids, bearing the impress of fraudulent stamps have been discovered in the p steffice department, over one hundred naving been so recognized by the engraver of the original stamp and other expert. The bids so found are mainly in Texas, Arkansas and DOINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The sanate committee on privileges and elections to-day considered Senator Morton's bill to provide for the counting dent. No conclusion was reached, but flict, and restoring peace in the island of the opinion of a majority of the commit-Cuba. No government is more deeply tee seemed to be that the pending disinterested in the order and peaceful ad- | cursion in the senste on the abolition of | ministration of this island than is that the twenty-second joint rule renders it unnecessary to press Morton's bill at present. The committee subsequently took up Morton's till for the investigation of the Mississippi election. Quite a long political discussion of a general character occurred, and considerable op-

companied by an expression of the views | position to Morton's resolution was de-The house committee on appropriations has unantmously decided to report adversely on the bill appropriating two mency from Joyce to Batcock will also be proven.

The performance of the promises and assurances which had been given by the first presentation of the question to be impressed with the justice of the complaint and to regard with natural seeding will seed to be an assurances, which you have made—intelligent and energetic at they have been ground that the period has arrived when no other course remains for the indemnity, particularly as he seemed and satisfactorily adjust the pending question, not by the issue of this country, will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the period has arrived when no other course remains for the indemnity, particularly as he seemed from the first presentation of the question, not by the issue of this country, will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the pending question, not by the issue of the minister of state, in the payment of first country, will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the pending question, not by the issue of the indemnity, particularly as he seemed firm conviction that the period has arrived when no other course remains for the indemnity pay interest on three hundred and sixty-five district. Columbia honds, on the ground that congress is bound to the empty orders or decrees, without force or effect in Cuba, but by compression the sets which gave rise to five district. Columbia honds, on the ground that congress is bound to the extension of the question, not by the issue of the indemnity, particularly as he seemed firm conviction that the period has arrived when no other course remains for the indemnity, particularly as he seemed firm conviction that the period has arrived when no other course remains for the indemnity pay interest on three hundred and proved a failure, and in the first presentation of the question, not by the insurance of this country, will seedily and interest on three hun government, and in making the communication it is the earnest desire of the President to impress upon the authori
President to impress upon the authori
District treasury, a part of this should to applied to the payment of interest, and that hereafter the interest should be TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD. has long been one of those things which, in the language of Dandreary, no fellow can find out."

June 22d, you advised the department of a note addressed to the particular cases of the position of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the committee of ways and means a country, the preservation of its committee of ways and means a country, the preservation of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the committee of ways and means a country, the preservation of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the committee of ways and means and no ulterior or selfish object in the committee of ways and means and no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the united friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the united friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the instincts of numanity alike demand that some specify and not of the particular cases apparently been exhausted. As you see a preservation of its committee of the instincts of numanity and no ulterior or selfish object in the continued friendly disposition of this government, and that it has no ulterior or selfish object in the instincts of numanity and no ulterior or selfish object in the specific position of the particular cases apparently been exhausted. As you set in the instincts of numanity and no ulterior or selfish object in the search object in the instincts of numanity and no ulteri

gium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweeden note to Mr. Cosbing, and to suggest that, Hawaiian Islands, from \$7,500 to \$6,500. in his opinion, the expression by Great | Chili and Bollvia are combined in one mission, salary \$6,000. Peru, Ecuador and Colombia are also united in one ence to induce a settlement will tend mission, at the same salary; also, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay, salaiy \$6,500; also, Gua-temsla, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Niesragua, ss in the former law, a salary of \$19,000. The salaries of other officers are also reduced. The oill contains the usual appropriation of \$2500 to enable Minister Schenck to employ a private amanuersis, his right hand

The committee on the Texas border roubles called on Secretary Belknap toit is believed without doubt, lend to its | day to ask for cavalry regiments and a ifficient number of infantry to guard the posts on the river. He said that he

having been disabled during the late

The house committee on territories agreed to-day to have a special meeting to consider the bill of Mr. Franklin to establish a territory to be known as Okalomba. They did this because it was urged that there are twenty thousand chizens of the United States in that country among the Indians with no law to protect them; eight thousand freedmen, former staves of the Indians, and forty thousand civilized Indians States court at Fort Smith are made,

The committee on civil service and coorm of the house held a meeting today to consider the resolutions referred to them, directing an inquiry whether General Ellis Spear, deputy-commissioner of patents, was guilty of a violation of the law in contributing money to the testimonial presented to General M. D. Leagett just before his retirement as commissioner of patents. The chair-

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislative Proceedings-Too Much Gab General Chalmers to be Scated-Impeachment Committees

at Work. Jackson, January 21.-Bills have passed the house to enable the boards of supervisors of the several counties to s. R. CLARKE, Secretary. contract for assessment rolls; to make the members of the boards of supervisors

sit only twenty days in the year, and the senate bill reducing the salary of the commissioner of immigration to one hundred dollars a year. The senate passed the bill appropriat-

ng two thousand dollars to complete additional wing to the lunatic asy-The members of both houses are given to much talk and little business. The Chalmers-Sullivan contest will be

lecided Monday. General Chalmers will doubtless be seated. The impeachment committees are in

session every day.

The St. Louis Pacific Railroad Conven-

WASHINGTON, January 21.-The memorial committee appointed by the recent national railroad convention held in St. Louis, waited on President Grant this evening. The committee was repvisented by the following gentlemen: Hon. R. W. Thompson, Indiana; Hon. S'anley Mathews, Ohio; Hon J. H. Kennard, Louisiana; Colonel William Johnson, North Carolina; D. Felseuheld, California; Hov. A. C. Clopton, Texas; Hon, C Marshall, Mississippi, and Mr. D H. M'Adam, St. Louis, representing Colonel Broadhead, chairman of the committee, who was unavoidably ab-sent. Mr. Thompson addressed the President on behalf of the committee, referring to the recent convention held in aid of the Texas and Pacific railway, by whose direction the committee appeared to present an account of the ac

portance apart from the interest of any ection, and especially in reference to the development of the interior of the continent. The President replied that he had seen the proceedings of the convention, and said that as the matter was in the hands of congress he did not desire to express any opinion on the pending measure but the building of a railroad across the continent by the route proposed was a work of great importance, particularly

tion of that body. He reviewed the facts

that gave the enterprise a national im-

road now in existence, and would secure to the country cheaper rates. He did not know what congress would do, but he hoped that the road would be

HOWELL.—At the residence of her son, Dr. J. H. Howell, in Brownsville, Tennescee, Mrs. Sarah J. Howell, Wednesday morning, January 5, 1876.

Mrs, Howell was a most estimable lady, and her sudden death was a great surprise to her friends. She had been ill in Memphis some weeks, but had recovered enough to visit the family of her son, Dr. Howell, but was taken ill and died Wednesday morning in a very sudden and unexpected manner. Mrs. Howell was the relict of one of the first settiers of this county, Dr. Howell, who was a well known and eminent physician in this weil shows and emission place for years. Her maiden name was Sell-She was the daughter of Captain Bell, U. S. A. and Mary, the sister of Judge Haywood, Major Rell, U. S. A., St. Louis, and Admiral Bell, of the U. S. Navy, were her brothers, nen, or the U. S. Navy, were her brothers. She had lived to a ripe old age, beloved and respected by all who knew her, died without pain, at the close of a long and well spent life. We deeply sympathize with the ramily in their deep affliction.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL No. 303 Third Street. TUDENTS prepared for the usual college

O course. All the common English branches taugh. For terms, apply at the schoolroom Knights of Honor.

REGULAR meeting of Memphis Lodg. No. 196 will be held this (SATURDAY evening, at 7% o'clock sharp, at New Masoni Ball, for the transaction of business. Py order J. HARVEY MATHES, Dictator.

I.O.O.F. EADQUARTERS ENUAMP-MENT GUARDS, No. 1.—The lers and members of Encampthis (SATURDAY) evening, January 22d, at 7 o clock, as business of importance will be transacted. Odd-Fellows Hall,

THE members of the Chamber of Commerce are requested to meet THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock sharp, to take proper section in regard to the bitis pending in Congress upon the Texas Pacific Sailroad and the recovered connection with Membris. and the proposed connection with Memphis. Punctual and full attendance is earn-ally re-quested, as there is most argent need now that

he voice of Memphis be heard, a22 J. T. PETTIT, President,

Official astroc to Fax-Payers - State an County Taxes, 1875.

The Tax-Books for the year 1875 are now ready (January 19, 1876), and I will imme-The estimates of last | diately proceed to collect according to law. ALL TAX-PAYERS who have personal property must come forward, or they will fit d their inx-bills in the hands of constables at the expiration of ninety days. The attention of BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES and CORPORATIONS, is earn-

> estly called to this notice, The POLL and DOG TAX LIST is ALSO DUE, and should be pa'd forthwith, in order

to save annovance and expense. Respectfully, A. E. FRANKI.AND, State and County Tax Collector, ja20 Shelby County, Tennessee, 1855.

COPARTNER HIP NOTICE. THE undersigned having formed a copart nership, dating from January is, under the style of "Moore, Bassett & Co.," will transact a general business in House Building Materials, comprising Lumb r. Lasha, Saun-gies, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Parties destring gres, boors, seen and Bilnos. Parties destring to purchase any goods in our line will find it to their interest to give us a cail. MOORE, BASKETT & CO., Sil and 333 Second at., Greenlaw Cornabase. C. B. Moore, late Sup't Memphis Wood sorks. G. T. BASKETT, late Salesman Memphis Woodworks.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

SIMERVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TENN to be presented to the Commissioners in Som-

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876, nd no plan will be paid for unless the same and no plate will be paid for unless the sit adopted by the Commissioners.

THO MAS R. UNCKE,
J. L. PULLIAM,
W. BOYD,
EVAN GEORGE,
L. S. HAILE,
H. C. MO RMAN,
W. B. DORN H,
January 17, 1876.

January 17, 1876, VENABLE & RAWLINGS.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES

PAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, White Pine Moldings, etc., all of first quality.

SALESROOM, No. 14 UNION STREET. sawmill, north of Bayon Gayoso. fai9

ESTABLISHED 1840.

GROCERS

COTTON FACTORS, a view to a thorough investigation of the No. 1 Exchange Building,

168 Front Street : : Memphis, Tenn.

DIVIDEND NOTICES. Dividend.

OFFICE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 10 Madison Street,

Memphis, January II, 1876.

A T a meeting of the Foard of Directors of
this Company, held to-day, a divitend of
seven (7) per cent, was declared, and ordered
to be credited to thock notes.

INSOLVENT MOTICE.

State of Tennessee, Shelby county.—Office County Court Clerk, Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1976.—To James A. Anderson, Adm'r Trompson McCleary, deceased.

H Aving suggested the involvency of the estate of Thompson McCleary, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice by advertisement in some newspaper published within said State, and also at the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having within said State, and also at the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and flie the same with the Clerk of the County Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 21st day of April, 1855; and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both to learn and acutty.

both in law and equity. Witness my hand, at office, this 19th day of January, 1876. JAMES REILLY, Clerk. By John J. Shea, Deputy Clerk. ja20

ISSOLVENT NOTICE. Btate of Tennersee, Shelby county.—Office County Court Clerk. Memph's, Tenn., January 19, 1876.—To James A. Anderson, Adm'r of Robert Pointer, deceased.

If AVING suggested the insolvency of the estate of kobert Pointer, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper pub ished within the said State, and also at the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate, to appear and file the same, with the Clerk of the County Lourt, authenticated in the manner prescribes by law, on or before the Tist day of April. 1876; and any claim not filed on or before raid day, or before an appropriation of the funds of sain estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

Witness my hand, at office, this 19th day of January, 1876. JAMES REILLY, Clerk.

By John J. Shea, Deputy Clerk. 1821

SAFE INVESTMENT.

STOCK PRIVILEGES one per cent from the market, at low rates, will pay inage profits the next thirty days, on large or small investments. Gold, Stocks, Cotton and To-bacco bought and sold on the most favorable terms. Liberal advances on consignments. Price lists and circulars tree. Bankers and Broker

40 Broad St., near Gold and Stock Ex., (P. O. box 3774) New York. Memphis and Kansas City R. R. Co.

BIDS FOR WORK.

BY order of the Executive Committee, bids will be received until February 20 1878, for the Clearing, Grasing and Furnishing Crossities on the following divisions of the Memphis and Kanaas City Railroad; payments in County and Town Bonds, as specified on each divisions. First.—Between Batesville, Indeper ounty, Arkansas, and Jacksonport, Jackson ounty, Arkansas, Payment in independ-once and Jackson County Bonds, Becond.—Between Jacksonport and Augusta,

foodruff county, Arkansas, Payment in ackson and Woodruff County Bonds and onds of the Town of Augusta. Bonds of the Town of Augusta.

Third.—Betwien Augusta and Wittsburg,
Cross county, Arkansas rayment in Woodruff and Cross County Bonds,
The Board reserves the right to reject any or
all of said bids.

Bids to be addressed to

JOHN OVERTON, Jr.,

President M. and K. C. R. R.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1876. Janu GROCERS.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., GROCERS.

1000 bags Coffee, Rto, Laguayra and Jays.

500 bbls. Sugar, brown and white, 500 bbls. Flour, barrels and haives. 150 bbls, New York Buckwheat, 800 boxes, hf. and qr., Raisius.

400 boxes Figs.

200 bbin, Buts, Almor, ds, Pecaus, Bra-100 hf. bbls. Atm'ore's Mancement. 25 bbls, Atm',re's Mincement.

500 buckets Atmore's Hincemen -5, 10, 18, 30 and 37 lbs. 50 cases Atmore's Plum-Pudding. 200 boxes Prunes and Currants-new. 500 packages new Mackerel.

200 boxes Spuil. 1000 backets Lard.

DENTISTS. A. WESSON & SONS.

SURGEON DENTISTS! A RE doing the best dentistry in the city and at the most reasonable rates. Why is it? Simply because they are doing the largest practice, and do not employ irresponsible men, at an exorbitant salary, to do it for them. Teeth extracted without pain by laughing gas. Do not forget their number,

No. 243 Main Street,